

TITLE OF THE INVENTION
TRANSMISSION TYPE ILLUMINATION DEVICE FOR
STEREOMICROSCOPES, AND STEREOMICROSCOPE

5 This application claims benefit of Japanese
Application No. 2002-316219 filed in Japan on 10.30, 2002,
the contents of which are incorporated herein by this
reference.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention relates generally to a
transmission type illumination device for
stereomicroscopes and a stereomicroscope, and more
particularly to a transmission type illumination device
15 for a stereomicroscope that can incorporate a viewing
optical arrangement comprising a pair of left and right
zooming optical systems toward the front of a microscope
or a viewing optical system comprising an objective lens
common to a pair of left and right zooming optical systems
20 to view stereoscopic images.

 Transmission type illumination devices for
stereomicroscopes known so far in the art comprise an
optical element having a periodical structure in a one-
dimensional direction (hereinafter called the prism sheet)
25 or a similar member for the purpose of making improvements
in illumination variations and illumination efficiency, as
typically set forth in the following patent publications 1
and 2.

Patent Publication 1

JP-U 51-82466

Patent Publication 2

JP-A 5-40226

5 For stereomicroscopes, there is now a growing demand
toward having a much wider range of variable viewing
magnification. Figs. 5(a), 5(b) and 5(c) are illustrative
of how to vary magnification by means of a zoom lens (not
shown). That is, there are shown optical paths of back
10 ray tracing for the light beams necessary for illumination
of the whole field of view from an objective lens 6 to a
diffuser 3 in the illumination system. Reference numeral
1 stands for a light source, 2 a collector lens, 3 a
diffuser, 4a a convex lens located in the vicinity of the
15 diffuser 3, 4b a convex lens located in the vicinity of a
viewing surface 5, 5 a viewing surface (or viewing
position), 6 an objective lens, p a pupil of a viewing
system, and p' a positive conjugate to p.

As can be seen from Fig. 5, the position p'
20 conjugate to the pupil p of the viewing system and its
magnitude change largely with a magnification change by
the zoom lens located in the viewing optical system, and
the angle of incidence on the diffuser 3 of a light beam
arriving at each point on the field of view varies.
25 Generally, the reason the magnitudes of the pupil p and p'
vary for each magnification is that as the magnification
of the viewing optical system becomes high, its angular
aperture becomes large.

The above phenomena become much more noticeable when this zoom lens is used in combination with the objective lens 6 having a different focal length to enlarge the range of magnification where images can be viewed. Until
5 now it is still difficult to achieve illumination with reduced field variations by means of a single arrangement while light beams are allowed to meet the requirements for the pupil p and p' over such a wide magnification range.

Fig. 6(a) is illustrative of optical paths from a
10 light source 1 to an objective lens 6-100 in a stereomicroscope on which the objective lens 6-100 having a long focal length ($f=100$ mm) is mounted. As shown, there is provided a collector lens 2 for converting light from the light source 1 to a generally parallel light beam,
15 a diffuser 3 for receiving a light beam from the collector lens 2 to form a secondary light source of surface shape, and a convex lens system comprising a convex lens 4a located near the diffuser 3 for converting a light beam diverging from the diffuser 3 into a converging light beam
20 to be directed to an object on a viewing surface 5 and a convex lens 4b located near the viewing surface 5.

When the objective lens 6-100 has a long focal length ($f=100$ mm) as shown in Fig. 6(a), there is no shading because a light beam reaching the periphery of the
25 field of view of the viewing surface 5 is guided to the diffuser 3 as viewed in back ray tracing. When an objective lens 6-50 having a short focal length ($f=50$ mm) is provided as shown in Fig. 6(c), however, shading occurs

because a light beam reaching the periphery of the field of view of a viewing surface 5 deviates from the illumination optical system, as viewed in back ray tracing. Referring here to Fig. 6(b) wherein an objective lens 6-75 has an intermediate focal length ($f=75$ mm), there is again no shading because a light beam reaching the periphery of the field of view of a viewing surface 5 is guided to a diffuser 3 as viewed in back ray tracing.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of such problems with the prior art as described above, an object of the present invention is to achieve illumination with reduced field variations even when images are viewed over a wide magnification range. Another object of the present invention is to provide a stereomicroscope capable of such illumination.

According to the invention, these objects are accomplished by the provision of a transmission type illumination device for stereomicroscopes, at least comprising, in order from a light source, a collector lens, a diffuser and a convex lens, wherein an optical element having a periodical structure in a one-dimensional direction is located in the vicinity of a lens located nearest to a viewing surface side.

25 Preferably in this case, the optical element having a periodical structure in a one-dimensional direction satisfies the following condition (1) with respect to an

angle α for splitting a light beam incident on the optical element.

$$0.5D/L < \tan\alpha < 0.9D/L \quad \dots (1)$$

Here D is the effective diameter of a secondary light
5 source, and L is the distance from the optical element
having a periodical structure in a one-dimensional
direction to the secondary light source.

The present invention also provides a
stereomicroscope incorporating a transmission type
10 illumination system at least comprising in order from a
light source a collector lens and a diffuser, which
further comprises a transmission type illumination device
wherein the angular aperture for illumination of an image
under observation fully satisfies a pupil of a viewing
15 optical system, and has an aspect ratio is 1:1.2 to 1:2.

Still other objects and advantages of the invention
will in part be obvious and will in part be apparent from
the specification.

The invention accordingly comprises the features of
20 construction, combinations of elements, and arrangement of
parts, which will be exemplified in the construction
hereinafter set forth, and the scope of the invention will
be indicated in the claims.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is illustrative in section of the positions
of the diffuser and prism sheet that forms a part of the

transmission type illumination device for stereomicroscopes according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is illustrative of why two diffusers are virtually provided by the prism sheet of Fig. 1.

5 Figs. 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) are optical path diagrams illustrative of how a shading-free illumination system is achievable by means of the transmission type illumination device for stereomicroscopes according to the invention.

Fig. 4 is an optical path diagram illustrative of one embodiment of the transmission type illumination device for stereomicroscopes according to the invention.

Figs. 5(a), 5(b) and 5(c) are back-tracing optical path diagrams illustrative of how the pupil P of the viewing system, the position P' conjugate to P and the light beam diameter vary in diverse ways upon magnification changes by a zoom lens.

Figs. 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c) are optical path diagrams illustrative of how light beams reaching the periphery of the field of view of the viewing surface deviate from the illumination optical system as viewed in back ray tracing, when an objective lens having a long focal length is changed over to an objective lens having a short focal length.

25 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An account is now given of the fundamental principles of the inventive transmission type illumination device for stereomicroscopes and the inventive

stereomicroscope incorporating the same as well as some embodiments.

When the range of magnification where images are viewed is as wide as described above, the position of p' conjugate to the pupil and its magnitude vary largely. To
5 obtain uniform illumination in every state, it is thus required to use a surface light source of some large size.

In addition to the arrangement shown in Fig. 6, the invention is designed such that a prism sheet 7 is located
10 in the vicinity of a convex lens 4b nearest to a viewing surface 5 as shown in Fig. 1. This prism sheet 7 acts to split the incident light beam in left and right directions, so that the illumination light beam is split in two directions as shown in Fig. 1. As viewed from the side of
15 the viewing surface 5, this is tantamount to two surface light sources 9 and 9' being virtually found as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

With such an arrangement as described above, it is thus possible to achieve a shading-free illumination
20 system using the objective lens 6 having a focal length of, for instance, the order of 100 mm to 50 mm, as shown in Figs. 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) corresponding to Figs. 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c), respectively. Even with an objective lens 6-50 having a short focal length ($f=50$ mm), too, there is
25 no shading because, as shown in Fig. 6(c), a light beam reaching the periphery of the field of view of a viewing surface 5 is guided to two such split surface light sources 9 and 9'.

Fig. 4 is illustrative of one embodiment of the transmission type illumination device for stereomicroscopes according to the invention. In the illumination optical system of the invention, light leaving a light source 1 is collimated by a collector lens 2 into a generally parallel light beam, which is then guided to a diffuser 3. Generally uniform light strikes upon the diffuser 3, forming a large, uniform surface light source. Then, convex lenses 4a and 4b are provided for converting a light beam diverged through the diffuser 3 into a convergent light beam for illumination of an object under observation on the viewing surface 5. A prism sheet 7 is located in the vicinity of the convex lens 4b nearer to the object under observation. Light from the light source 1 is deflected upwardly at a deflection mirror 8, arriving at the prism sheet 7.

In Fig. 4, an optical arrangement located above an objective lens 6 and comprising a zooming optical system 11 and an eyepiece optical system 12 is not shown. In Fig. 4, how the light beam is split is not again shown because the prism sheet 7 does not act to split the light beam in the direction shown in Fig. 4 (within the plane).

To allow virtual two surface light sources 9 and 9' to have some extents in the left and right directions, the spacing L between the diffuser 3 and the prism sheet 8 must be large to some degrees. When the objective lens 6-50 has a short focal length as shown in Fig. 6(c), it is evident that the necessary light beam diameter becomes

sharply large from a certain point. It is thus desired that the prism sheet 7 be located nearer to the viewing surface 5 rather than this. To adapt to an objective lens having a shorter focal length, it is desired that the
5 prism sheet be as close to the viewing surface 5 as possible.

However, when the prism sheet 7 is too close to the viewing surface 5 or the prism sheet has a rough pitch, an object under observation is seen as if the pattern of the
10 prism sheet 7 was superimposed thereon. In the instant embodiment, therefore, the prism sheet 7 is spaced 10 to 25 mm away from the viewing surface 5 (or it is located in the vicinity of the convex lens 4b nearest to the viewing surface 5). At too fine a pitch, the prism sheet 7 also
15 acts as a diffraction grating. In other words, the appropriate pitch range should be 0.1 to 0.01 mm. For the purpose of restricting the spreading of the light beam diameter necessary for illumination when an objective lens 6-100 is used as shown in Fig. 6(a), the convex lens 4b is
20 located at a position nearest to the viewing surface 5.

Unless virtual two surface light sources 9 and 9' resulting from the prism sheet 7 are spaced from each other at a given or longer distance in the left and right directions toward the front of the microscope, then they
25 fail to provide large surface light sources. Thus, when the prism sheet 7 is used in combination with the objective lens 6-50 having a short focal length, it is impossible to eliminate shading. If the two surface light

sources 9 and 9' are completely separated from each other, an object under observation is illuminated at an unnatural illumination angle insufficient to cover the whole field of view. In other words, it is desired that the angle α of a light ray split by the prism sheet 7 be within the range defined by the following condition (1).

$$0.5D/L < \tan\alpha < 0.9D/L \quad \dots (1)$$

Here D is the effective diameter of the surface light source 3, and L is the distance from the prism sheet 7 to the surface light source 3.

In general, when an object lens having a short focal length (of about 70 mm or less) is used, shading is likely to occur because the light beam necessary for illumination of the periphery of the field of view deviates from an illumination optical system. For instance, this shading may be prevented by adding another concave lens 4a to the vicinity of the concave lens 4b nearest to the viewing surface 5 or using a convex lens having a shorter focal length in place of the convex lens 4b.

In this case, every time the user of the stereomicroscope replaces the objective lens with one having a different focal length, it is required to make an appropriate switchover between the optical paths through the illumination optical system. With the above illumination device of the invention, however, it is unnecessary to make such a switchover for each replacement of the objective lens 6, ensuring much more improved

usability and much more efficient viewing.

The present invention has a spillover feature in view of how an object under observation is viewed. With a stereomicroscope, a viewer will observe an object under
5 observation at two different left and right angles and perceive a stereoscopic effect from two images produced from the resulting parallax. However, there is too large a difference between the left and right images due to shades, etc. applied to an object under observation having
10 a stereoscopic structure. In such a case, the viewer will experience eye fatigue upon continued viewing of each image over an extended period of time. To achieve viewing with reduced eye fatigue while keeping an appropriate stereoscopic effect, it is preferable to provide
15 illumination wherein shades applied to the object in the horizontal direction are reduced while more shades are added thereto in the vertical direction.

In the arrangement of the invention, a light beam emitted from the surface light source 3 forms a surface
20 light source larger than the light beam diameter necessary for meeting the pupil p of the viewing system. It follows that the illumination light illuminates an object under observation with an angular aperture larger than that of the viewing system. In addition, the prism sheet 7 is
25 provided while the surface light source 3 is virtually split into two parts, so that the object under observation can be illuminated at much larger angles in the left and right directions. With such an arrangement, shades are

less likely to add to the object under observation in the horizontal direction but more shades are applied to the object in the vertical direction. It is thus possible to lessen eye fatigue on long observations while keeping an appropriate stereoscopic effect.

Referring to the requirement for such illumination, the aspect ratio of the angular aperture for illumination should be at least 1:1.2 such that the pupil of the viewing system is fully satisfied in any directions and the angular aperture for illumination becomes large in the left and right directions toward the microscope. However, it is noted that the aspect ratio of the angular aperture for illumination is preferably in the range of 1:1.2 to 1:2 because at an aspect ratio of greater than 1:2, the stereoscopic effect is too exaggerated, resulting in unnatural viewing. For the illumination optical system of the invention, the angle α of a light ray split by the prism sheet 7 is thus defined by

$$0.5D/L < \tan\alpha < 0.9D/L \quad \dots (1)$$

The prism sheet 7 used herein has a similar shape as shown in Fig. 2 of Patent Publication 2. The present invention can provide an easier-to-use stereomicroscope wherein the prism sheet 7 is combined with the diffuser 3 to set up an illumination optical system that can appropriately be applied to a plurality of objective lenses without making any modification thereto.

While the embodiment of the invention as explained

above and shown in the accompanying drawings has been described as a Galilean type stereomicroscope, it is understood that similar effects are obtainable with a Greenough type stereomicroscope, too.

5 As can be understood from the foregoing, the present invention provides a transmission type illumination device for stereomicroscopes and a stereomicroscope, wherein the diffuser to provide a surface light source and the optical element having a periodical structure in a one-dimensional
10 direction are used in combination so that even when the zoom magnification is varied or the focal length of an associated objective lens is varied between about 100 mm and about 50 mm, illumination with extremely reduced variations is achievable without making any modification
15 thereto. Replacement or addition of an objective lens ensures that with a stereomicroscope usable in a wide magnification range, illumination with little or no variations is achievable at any desired magnification without a switchover of a part of optical paths through an
20 illumination optical system and addition of a further element.